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in the public press, but before engineering societies or in technical publications.

It is desirable that the first technical descriptions of inventions, or other engineering advances, should not be made through the public press, but before engineering societies or through technical publications.

It is unprofessional to give an opinion on a subject without being fully informed as to all the facts relating thereto and as to the purposes for which the information is asked. The opinion should contain a full statement of the conditions under which it applies.

Engineers engaged in private practice should limit their advertising to professional cards and modest signs in conformity with the practice of other professions.

E. THE ENGINEER'S RELATIONS TO THE ENGINEERING FRATERNITY

The engineer should take an interest in and assist his fellow engineers by exchange of general information and experience, by instruction and similar aid, through the engineering societies, the engineering schools, or other means. He should endeavor to protect all reputable engineers from misrepresentation.

The engineer should take care that credit for engineering work is attributed to those who, so far as his knowledge of the matter goes, are the real authors of such work.

Criticism of the work of one engineer by another should be broad and generous with the facts plainly stated. The success or failure of one member reflects credit or discredit on the whole profession.

The attitude of superiors toward subordinates should be that of helpfulness

and encouragement. The attitude of subordinates to superiors should be one of loyalty and diligent support. The treatment of each by the other should be open and frank.

The attitude of an engineer toward contractors should be one of helpful coöperation. Tact and courtesy should be combined with firmness. An engineer should hold a judicial attitude toward both parties to a contract for the execution of which he is responsible.

An engineer in responsible charge of work should not permit non-technical persons to overrule his engineering judgment on purely engineering grounds.

F. INTERPRETATION

If two or more engineers, members of this Society, disagree as to the interpretation of this Code, or as to the proper rules of conduct which should govern them in professional relations to each other, they may agree to refer the matter to a standing committee of the Society on the interpretation of the Code. Each party shall submit a statement of his position in writing, and the committee shall render a decision. A permanent record shall be made of the cases so submitted and decided.

Amendments or additions to this Code may be made by the standing committee on interpretation of the Code, subject to the approval of the Council.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. BAKER, *Chmn.*

CHARLES T. MAIN,

E. D. MEIER,

SPENCER MILLER,

C. R. RICHARDS,

Members of Committee on Code of Ethics.

Code of Ethics of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Adopted September 2, 1914

It shall be considered unprofessional and inconsistent with honorable and dignified bearing for any member of the American Society of Civil Engineers:

1. To act for his clients in professional matters otherwise than as a faithful agent or trustee, or to accept any remuneration

other than his stated charges for services rendered his clients.

2. To attempt to injure falsely or maliciously, directly or indirectly, the professional reputation, prospects, or business, of another Engineer.

3. To attempt to supplant another En-

gineer after definite steps have been taken toward his employment.

4. To complete with another Engineer for employment on the basis of professional charges, by reducing his usual charges and in this manner attempting to underbid after being informed of the charges named by another.

5. To review the work of another Engineer for the same client, except with the knowledge or consent of such Engineer, or unless the connection of such Engineer with the work has been terminated.

6. To advertise in self-laudatory language, or in any other manner derogatory to the dignity of the Profession.

The Code of Ethics of the Engineering Institute of Canada, Incorporated 1887 as the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers

Every member of the Institute shall observe and be bound by the following regulations:—

1. He shall act in all professional matters strictly in a judiciary manner with regard to any clients whom he may advise and his charges to such clients shall constitute his only remuneration in connection with such work, except as provided by Clause 4.

2. He shall not accept any trade commissions, discounts, allowances, or any indirect profit in connection with any work which he is engaged to design or superintend or with professional business which may be entrusted to him.

3. He shall not, while acting in a professional capacity, be at the same time, without disclosing the fact in writing to his clients, a director or member, or a shareholder in, or act as agent for, any contracting or manufacturing company or firm or business with which he may have occasion to deal on behalf of his clients, or have any financial interest in such a business.

4. He shall not receive directly or indi-

rectly any royalty, gratuity or commission on any patented or protected article or process used on work which he is carrying out for his clients, unless and until such royalty, gratuity or commission has been authorized in writing by those clients.

5. He shall not improperly solicit professional work, either directly or by an Agent, nor shall he pay, by commission or otherwise, any person who may introduce clients to him.

6. He shall not be the medium of payments made on his client's behalf to any Contractor or business firm (unless specially so requested by his clients) but shall only issue certificates or recommendations for payment by his clients.

Any alleged breach of these regulations or any alleged professional misconduct by a member which may be brought before the Council, properly vouched for and supported by sufficient evidence, shall be investigated, and if proved, shall be dealt with by the Council, either by the expulsion of the offender from the Institute or in such other manner as the Council may think fit.

Code of Principles of Professional Conduct of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers¹

Adopted by the Board of Directors, March 8, 1912

A. General Principles.

B. The Engineer's Relations to Client or Employer.

C. Ownership of Engineering Records and Data.

D. The Engineer's Relations to the Public.

E. The Engineer's Relations to the Engineering Fraternity.

F. Amendments.

¹HISTORY OF THE CODE

At the Milwaukee Convention in May, 1906, Dr. Schuyler Skaats Wheeler delivered his presidential address on "Engineering Honor." It was